

## TWO STRIKES END.

Peace Declared in Anthracite and Bituminous Regions.

## TEN DAYS' LIMIT EXPIRES

In Pittsburgh District, and To-day 150,000 Miners who Have Been Idle for Eleven Weeks, will Resume Work at an Advance of 30 Per Cent in Their Wages. The Fight Against the New York and Cleveland Coal Company, However, will be Continued, as it is the Ambition of the Miners to Force De Armit to Pay the 65 Cent Rate--The Corrected Scale That was Adopted.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 21.—The bituminous coal miner's strike is officially at an end. The ten days which the miners should remain idle ends to-morrow and the 150,000 men who have been idle for eleven weeks will resume work at an advance of 20 per cent in their wages.

Desultory fights will be continued, but the most interesting one will be the fight on the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company, as it is the ambition of the miners to make that company pay sixty-five cents a ton for mining. The task is admitted to be a hard one, hence the interest centered on this one battle.

The wage scale committees having in charge the work of adjusting the differences on various prices for mining completed its work yesterday. The corrected scale adopted by the committee of miners and operators is as follows:

"Price to be paid for run-of-mine coal, thirty-nine cents per ton; over an inch-and-half screen, sixty-five cents per ton; over a three-quarter screen, fifty-four cents. Clay veins, six inches and less than twelve inches, \$1.65; anything over twelve inches at the rate of \$1.65 per foot."

The miners got practically all they asked for and more than the conservative members expected. All the miners in the Pittsburgh district where the price has been accorded, have gone to work. The operators are getting all the cars they need and the mines are making phenomenal runs.

## PEACE RESTORED

In the Anthracite Coal Region, and Nearly Every Colliery at Work--Sheriff and Trunkmen Held to Court for Murder. Trunkmen Burned by Incendiaries.

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 21.—Peace has been restored in the anthracite region and nearly every colliery therein worked to-day. Included in these were the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre company's Audenreid mines, employing 2,600 men. The strike was practically inaugurated by them and their return to work yesterday caused a stampede of the other strikers. To-day, however, the grievance committee of the Audenreid men waited upon Supt. Lawall and complained that they are receiving less than the men at any other colliery in the region. He told them to submit a list of names and figures to him and he would give it every consideration. The men are holding a meeting to-night to decide what to do. More than two-thirds of the strikers in the region are now working, but much will depend upon the action taken at this meeting. The only collieries still idle are Wentz & Co.'s, at Silver Brook, and the Lehigh Valley, at Jeannette and Yorktown. The Yorktown men have resolved to return to-morrow.

An attempt to resume was made at Packer's Harrow colliery this morning, but the whistling brought only a few stragglers, the majority of them fearing to return. A squadron of cavalry was sent over for protection and about half the workers went back.

Coroner McKee's inquest will begin here at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 21.—Sheriff James Martin and forty of his deputies were arraigned in court this morning, charged with the murder of twenty-four striking miners at Latimer on September 10. After several witnesses had testified the judges held the sheriff and his deputies in \$4,000 each for trial. Bail was furnished and they returned to Hazleton.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 21.—Governor Hastings will have a conference to-morrow with Adjutant General Stewart, General Gobin and other National Guard officers to consider the advisability of withdrawing the troops from Hazleton. It costs the state between \$5,000 and \$6,000 a day to keep the soldiers on duty and the governor is anxious to avoid this expense if he can be convinced there is no further need of it. The probabilities are that before the close of another week all the soldiers with the exception of a battalion of infantry and a troop of cavalry will be withdrawn.

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 21.—The Evans breaker of A. S. Van Winkle & Co., operated by Kennedy & Warner, at Beaver Meadow, four miles from here, was burned to the ground to-night. The operators are convinced that it was incendiary. The loss will be about \$50,000. The breaker has been idle since noon last Tuesday, not in consequence of a lack of water, but on account of a lack of water. Tapping for water was to have been begun to-morrow and the breaker would have resumed work immediately.

Asked as to the effect of the fire upon the proposed withdrawal of the militia, General Gobin said: "The troops cannot be moved while they are burning breakers. There is the danger of imitation in other sections."

Illinois Operators Hold Out.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 21.—The scale agreed upon yesterday by the joint conference of miners and operators was finally adopted to-day by all except the northern Illinois operators.

## FEDERATION OF LABOR

Proceedings of the Executive Council. At the West Virginia Strikers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—To-day's session of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, at which were present President Hatchford, of the United Mine Workers of America and Cameron Miller, of the same organization, was devoted to arranging means for further aiding the miners in organizing in Illinois and West Virginia and leading to holding of conventions of the miners of West Virginia for the settlement of the difficulties in that state based upon the action of the Columbus convention.

During the afternoon the auditing

committee reported that they found the books of the secretary to be correct and the finances of the federation in a flourishing condition. The report also showed a considerable increase of membership.

An appropriation was made to aid the unions of the state of Utah in defending the constitutionality of the eight hour law of that state which will be heard before the United States supreme court in October.

President Gompers reported that arrangements are being perfected for the thorough organization of the patent machine in the tin industry, and the indications at present are, that this trade will soon be thoroughly unionized. It is expected that plans for action in furthering the interests of the miners will be decided upon at the session of the council to-morrow.

## B. & O. RECEIVERS

File Their Report of Receipts and Disbursements for the Month of June--A Very Satisfactory Showing.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 21.—Receivers Cowen and Murray, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, filed in the United States court to-day a report of the receipts and disbursements of the road for the month of June.

On June 1, the balance in the general treasury of the company and at credit in the banks, amounted to \$297,153.95. The total traffic receipts for the month were \$3,627,851.53, and the miscellaneous items amounted to \$225,596.26, making a total fund available during the month of \$3,590,601.74.

Disbursements on account of traffic items amounted to \$596,927.93 and on account of miscellaneous items \$2,230,445.70, leaving a balance of \$423,233.11 in the treasury at the end of the month.

The thirteenth report of the terminal improvement fund or the report for the month of June shows that on the first day of the month there was in the banks to the credit of the fund \$435,040. During the month there was disbursed for various improvements \$42,658.22, leaving a balance at the end of the month of \$392,381.78.

The report of the receivers as to receipts and disbursements from receivers' certificates series No. 1 during the month of June shows that there was to the credit of the fund at the beginning of the month \$52,556.93; that there was used in constructing or repairing various bridges during that time \$10,183.45, and at the end of the month there was a balance on hand in the banks to the credit of the fund, of \$42,373.48.

The report of the receivers as to receipts and disbursements during June from receivers' certificates series No. 2, shows \$178,186.22 to the credit of the fund at the beginning of the month, \$32,788.42 disbursed during that time, leaving a balance at the end of the month of \$145,397.80.

The report as to receivers' certificates series No. 4, shows a balance on hand at the beginning of June of \$565,289.80 and disbursements during the month amounting to \$12,042.80 and balance at the end of the month, of \$553,247.00.

## Another Counterfeiter Caught.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

KINGWOOD, W. Va., Sept. 21.—S. H. Wolf, another of the mountain counterfeiters was arrested in this county late last night, and taken to the Clarksburg jail this morning. This arrest was a great surprise to the community. Wolf is a well-to-do farmer, quiet and unassuming in manner and has always been the best reputation. The evidence against him is said to be very strong, and special United States Officer C. W. Paucett, who made the arrest, says he has more surprises of this sort in store.

## Same Old Denouncers.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

STUBENVILLE, O., Sept. 21.—The Democratic senatorial convention for this district met here to-day. George B. Aten, of Wellsville, was nominated by acclamation. Mr. Aten is ex-mayor of that city and was a member of the Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the war. The resolutions passed denounced government by injunction, favored a curtailment in official salaries and public expenses, and instructed the nominee if elected to vote only for a candidate for United States senator who favored the re-nomination of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

## Silver Camp Meeting a Failure.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 21.—A special to the Enquirer, from Springfield, O., says: The pilgrims to the bimetallic camp meeting here folded their tents this afternoon and moved away. There was no set programme for to-day and finally the meeting was not a success. At a meeting, improvised by Douglas Williams, of Grand Rapids, speeches were made by Frank Farlow, of Van Wert, and Frank Cantrell, of Chicago. Cantrell discussed on the Pullman strike. Later in the afternoon Judge Smalley, of Sandusky, introduced Rev. Sam Small, who discussed bimetalism, and closed the meeting.

## Accused by Democratic Jurors.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 21.—After being out only a short time the jury to-day returned a verdict of "not guilty" in the bribery cases of Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter, ex-Congressman Wilson and Mr. Franks. There was quite a demonstration of approval in the court room and congratulations poured in on Dr. Hunter, Wilson and Franks. Although Gaines and Tanner were also acquitted, the verdict is in direct conflict with their testimony. The defendants were Republicans and all of the jurors were Democrats.

## Dr. Hunter Provided For.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 21.—A special to the Commercial Tribune from Frankfort, Ky., says: Before leaving here this afternoon, Senator Deboe said to the Commercial Tribune correspondent, that he had the assurance of President McKinley that Dr. Hunter will be appointed minister to Guatemala and now that Hunter is vindicated, his appointment will be made very soon. Deboe and Hunter will go to Washington in a few days. Senator Deboe will make a number of speeches in the state this fall.

## Destroyed by a Bomb.

MADRID, Sept. 21.—According to telegrams from Orancho, capital of the province of the same name, on the river Minho, the palace of the Marquis de Lois has been destroyed by a dynamite bomb. The outrage was perpetrated during the absence of the family and no one was injured.

## His Second Nomination.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 21.—Henry Williams was nominated for mayor on the first ballot by the Democratic city convention here to-day. This is the second time that Mr. Williams has been selected as the standard bearer of the Democrats in a municipal campaign, he having been defeated for mayor in 1896, along with the entire state and local ticket.

## A BETTER FEELING

Prevails Over the Fever Situation in the South.

## ONLY NINE CASES REPORTED

At New Orleans Yesterday--The Plague is of a Mild Type--In Twenty-seven Cases There Has Not Been a Single Death Recorded--Absolutely No Danger of an Epidemic--Confidence is Steadily Increasing and Business is Picking Up--Another Favorable Day at Mobile--Patients are Progressing Favorably.

## NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 21.

There were nine cases of yellow fever reported to the board of health this afternoon at 6 o'clock, when the day's work of the physicians ended. There were, however, no deaths recorded, and the doctors all agreed this evening that the situation was steadily improving. The fever at present, instead of developing into a malignant type, is as mild, if not milder, than when it first appeared here, as witness, twenty-seven cases in two days without a single death. To-night the inspectors of the board of health reported that most of the cases that had come under their observation, were progressing most favorably. There are only two cases which give the attending physicians any reason for alarm.

Confidence locally is steadily increasing. There never was a large measure of apprehension in New Orleans, but the city seems now to have settled down to the belief that there is absolutely no danger of an epidemic, and that within a very brief space of time, even before all the patients at Fort Morgan, in completely stamping out the sickness. A number of cases were discharged yesterday and to-day and the total number of cases receiving strict attention to-day does not exceed ten.

## At Jackson.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 21.—A special train came from Meridian to-day with Judge J. W. Fickel, representing the Alabama and Vicksburg railroad, Governor McLaurin, and others. The train stopped at Farish Bridge, where Dr. Hunter, Todd and McLean, Mayor Wharton, Chief of Police Ewing and Aldermen Todd, Manship and Lemon were waiting for a general conference on opening communications.

Governor McLaurin was chairman. It was agreed that all trains take no passengers for local points.

## One New Case at Mobile.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 21.—This was another day of favorable report. There was only one new case reported to-day, a child named Willie Goodloe, living in the infected district. One case was discharged, leaving under treatment twenty-eight, all of whom are progressing favorably. There have been but three deaths and none since Saturday.

Traffic is picking up daily, despite the rigid quarantine maintained. The first lot of refugees from the Mississippi sound coast got in this morning per steamer Georgia, that had been quarantined at Fort Morgan. In her lower bay. There were eleven in the passenger list, including Miss Maude Miller, of Utica, N. Y., Mr. and Mrs. C. Morgan, of Detroit, and B. F. Dickson, of Evansville, superintendent of the Evansville division of the Louisville & Nashville road.

## Station at Edwards.

EDWARDS, Miss., Sept. 21.—The following new cases of yellow fever are reported up to 8 p. m. to-night: Mrs. Greaves, ar.; George Elliott, four negroes, names unknown; Miss Minnie Lewis, Miss Artamis Rauch, Miss Leone Ralch, Miss A. Noblin, Miss J. B. Howell, child of Mrs. Lowry, Claude Selzer, R. H. Noblin, E. A. Walton, Miss Mattie Howell.

This makes a total of seventy-two cases to date. Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Greaves, Nathan and Hudakin, are reported dangerously ill, but the balance are reported as doing fairly well. There has been one death—that of Colonel Robb, who died this morning, five miles in the country. He was eighty-three years of age and in quite feeble health prior to the attack of yellow fever.

## TOO PREVIOUS.

Friends of an Army Officer Express Grief Over His Suicide--Didn't Succeed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—The officers on duty at the war department were greatly shocked to-day at a report made to the department by the Pullman company, of the suicide of First Lieutenant R. G. Hill, Twentieth Infantry, who was attached to the military information division of the war department in this city. The officer made an end to himself while suffering from an attack of hydrophobia or from temporary insanity brought on from fear of the dread disease, he having been bitten by a rabid dog some time ago. Lieutenant Hill had been on leave for about six weeks and yesterday started from Buffalo on his return to Washington. The report on the Pullman in which he was seated noticed that his actions were erratic and kept him under observation. Last night, however, he eluded his watchman and when the porter went into the toilet room he found on the floor a large pool of blood and a knife.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Sept. 21.—The announcement of Lieutenant Hill's death is premature. He made the attempt to commit suicide by jumping from the train, as narrated above, while it was running about forty miles an hour, but miraculously escaped death.

About 3 o'clock he walked into the Pennsylvania railroad station at Montgomery and inquired for a physician to attend to a big wound in his wrist. He was brought to the Williamsport hospital, where he is now resting comfortably.

## CROP CONDITIONS

Corn Has Matured, and is Safe From Injury by Frost.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—The weather bureau in its report of crop conditions for the week ended September 20, says: The week has been favorable for ripening and securing crops, but in the central Mississippi and Ohio valleys, Tennessee and other portions of the middle and south Atlantic states it has been too dry for following and seeding of fall grain.

The exceptionally warm weather of the first half of the month matured corn rapidly and has placed nearly the whole crop beyond injury from frost. Owing to droughty conditions in some of the more important states, the grain, particularly the late crop, did not fill well, and the reports indicate that much will be chaffy. Cutting has progressed rapidly under favorable conditions and in some of the more important corn states will be practically completed by the end of September.

## DISCRIMINATING DUTIES.

Attorney General Holds That Goods from Foreign Countries Through Canadian Ports are Not Subject to Them, which Nullifies Section 423 of the Tariff Law.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Attorney General McKenna to-day announced his opinion in the matter of section 22 of the new tariff law. He holds in effect that goods coming directly into the United States from foreign countries through Canadian ports are not subject to the discriminating duty of ten per cent and also holds that foreign goods shipped from countries other than British possessions in British vessels are not subject to the discriminating duty.

Two questions were asked the attorney general, the first of which was, in effect, whether the discriminating duty of ten per cent provided for in section 22 should be assessed against an invoice of tea from China which had arrived at Vancouver in British vessels and thence shipped through Canada to Chicago, the second question was whether the discriminating duty should be assessed against a cargo of manganese ore from Chile, which recently arrived in a British ship at Philadelphia. Both these questions the attorney general answers in the negative.

A law imposing discriminating duties has been on the statute books in some form from the time of the enactment of the first tariff bill. Section 22 differs from the law previously in force in that it is omitted from it the words "by any act of Congress." Does this repeal section 423? It will be observed that there are no words of express repeal. Consideration of the effect of this on section 423 will be simplified by a reference to contemporaneous legislation.

On the same day the Dingley bill was approved an act entitled "an act to authorize the President to suspend discriminating duties imposed on foreign vessels and commerce," was approved. I shall hereafter for convenience call it the suspension act. This act provides that the President is authorized to suspend in whole or in part the operations of sections 423 and 2502, so that foreign vessels from a country imposing partial discriminating tonnage duties upon American vessels, or partial discriminating import duties upon American merchandise, may enjoy in our ports the identical privileges which the same class of American vessels and merchandise may enjoy in said foreign country.

It will be observed that it recognizes the existence of section 423 and amends it so as to enlarge the President's power. By 423 that should only be exercised when no discriminating duties were imposed or laid on American vessels. The amendment provides that the power may be exercised to meet and respond to partial discriminating duties as well—reciprocating the exact privilege though less than total exemptions.

This act is somewhat confused by its reference but notwithstanding this confusion, the act does recognize the existence of and extend section 423, and it also recognizes section 2502. What is the effect of this? The act and the Dingley bill were passed on the same day and I do not think the order of passage is important if they can be reconciled. If either repeals the other it is only by implication. There must be more than difference—there must be irreconcilable conflict.

After citing several authorities in support of his position, the attorney general continues: Section 22 and section 423 are not inconsistent. In such a case, in purpose, therefore, they may be the complements of each other. One prescribes a rule, the other the condition upon which and the agency by which it may be suspended. Each, therefore, has its purpose—definite and consistent. Section 423 might be a proviso to section 22 and in effect made so by the suspension act and as such proviso it is certainly not repugnant to section 22. The latter has its operation commencing with its passage and continuing until the conditions of section 423 occur and the President act on account of them, resuming again if the reciprocal exemptions of foreign nations be withdrawn.

Examples of this are familiar in our legislation. The provision in the Dingley bill for reciprocity of trade is such as example. Under that the duties of the act may be changed.

The attorney general then quotes several cases in support of such a conclusion he reaches that where there is a difference in purpose, legislative provisions may be independent. But the rule of repeal by implication does not require us to find independence. If there is no irreconcilable conflict the laws may exist together. As we have already seen there is certainly no irreconcilable conflict, even if there was more conflict in their language—more in their purpose—this would have to yield to the interpretation of the time and manner of their passage. The suspension act was reported to the house of representatives by the same committee which reported the Dingley bill—was considered and passed while that act was in memory. It passed the senate while the Dingley bill was pending in consideration and was approved by the President on the same day the Dingley bill was. A knowledge of its relations to that bill and its effect on it must therefore be attributed to the legislature. It may be that the latter bill, for the congressional record shows that the President's approval of it was communicated to the Congress subsequently to that of the others.

Even a more extreme position might be taken. It was held in Mead vs. Bagnall and others, 15 Wis. 156, that "where the provisions of a statute to those of another statute approved the same day which is of a more general character, the former must prevail as to the particular class of cases therein referred to." See also English on the interpretation of statutes, sec. 216 and cases cited.

## Fever Infected Cattle.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—The authorities of the state of Illinois and Kentucky have made representation to the secretary of agriculture that fever infected cattle are being shipped from Tennessee to the stock yards at Louisville, Chicago and other places, and have urged that the entire country be quarantined against Tennessee. Complaint is made that cattle south of the quarantine line are driven across it and shipped. The secretary has the matter under consideration and is in the meantime endeavoring to secure the information necessary to enable him to act intelligently.

## Embargo Rounded Up.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Sept. 21.—George Bogart, the ex-city clerk of Evanston, Illinois, who was arrested here Monday, of last week, after eluding officers and detectives for a month and who was indicted last Wednesday, by the grand jury of that place for embezzling \$5,332 of the city's funds, was taken from here to-day by Police Captain John March and Constable Samuel Harrison, both of Evanston, the latter a bondman of Bogart, and are now on their way to Evanston.

## THE STATE RESTS

In the Luetgert Trial After Taking Twenty Days

## TO PRESENT THE EVIDENCE.

An Important Point Scored in Getting in Testimony to Prove the Sausage Maker's Motive in Making Away With His Wife--His Flirtations With Other Women Culminated in Warfare Between Husband and Wife--The Most Aggravated Case was His Marked Preference for the Servant Girl--Defense will Open To-day -- Counsel Promises Startling Developments.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—The direct evidence in the Luetgert case is in and the state has rested. Shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon the last witness of the prosecution was heard. This witness was Mrs. Louise Miller Johnson. She came into court supported by Captain Herman Schuetzler, of the Sheffield avenue police station. Mrs. Johnson has been ill for several weeks and the prosecution feared the woman would not be able to appear to testify. Her evidence was important as showing Luetgert's attitude toward his wife. A carriage was sent to her home on the North Side and Mrs. Johnson made the trip to the court house attended by a friend. She was quite exhausted when she reached the criminal court building, and almost fainted at the elevator leading to Judge Tuthill's court room.

When sworn, Mrs. Johnson testified that upon one occasion she saw Luetgert in a rage chase his wife out of their house. The big sausage maker, the witness said, was armed with a revolver. He called his wife names and threatened to shoot, but did not. Ex-Judge Vincent did not cross-examine this witness at length. When she left the stand, State's Attorney Deenee said: "If the court please, the state rests."

There was a general movement in the crowded room as the spectators glanced toward Luetgert and his counsel. Luetgert leaned forward and whispered to ex-Judge Vincent. The latter arose and made a formal motion that the case be taken from the jury on the ground that the state had failed to make out a case.

## Motion to Dismiss Overruled.

Judge Tuthill promptly overruled the motion without argument. Then ex-Judge Vincent stated that owing to the lateness of the hour he would like to postpone his opening address to the jury until to-morrow morning. There was no objection to this and an adjournment was taken.

It required just twenty days for the presentation of the evidence of the prosecution. Ex-Judge Vincent said to-night the defense would present its side of the case in just half that time. "My address to the jury in opening will be short and directly to the point," he said. "We deny the murder—the corpus delicti has not been proven as the law requires. This fact cannot be assumed nor inferred from such testimony as has been presented here. We will explain away all the evidence brought here by the police department after months of investigation and manipulation. I do not care to give out in full our defense until we get started, but I promise some startling developments before we are through."

## Important Point scored.

The prosecution scored an important point this morning. Judge Tuthill ruled that the motive evidence of Frank Blalk and Frank Odorovsky, former employees of the big sausage maker, was admissible as long as it was direct. This was the matter taken under advisement last Saturday. The evidence of these two men is in relation to the frequent visits to Luetgert's sausage factory of Mary Simmering, Luetgert's servant. It was the theory of the state that Luetgert's alleged attentions to other women was the leading cause of the trouble with his wife and his persistence in open flirtations with other women culminated in a continued warfare between husband and wife. Luetgert, it is believed by the prosecution, in order to pursue his course undisturbed, conceived the idea of getting rid of his wife, and did so.

Frank Blalk, the aged watchman at the Luetgert sausage factory, who, besides watching the premises, kept fire burning in the furnaces, was the first witness called this morning to show the motive. He said that Mary Simmering paid frequent visits to Luetgert in the latter's office in the sausage factory at night. Luetgert, because of his unpleasant domestic affairs, had a bed placed in a small room just off his office and slept there. The last time the witness remembered seeing Mary Simmering there was one week before May 1, the date of the disappearance of Mrs. Luetgert. It was 9:30 o'clock in the evening. Luetgert and the young woman retired to the bed room and closed the door.

## Visited Luetgert.

The witness said that Mary Simmering visited Luetgert on an average of three nights each week for months before Mrs. Luetgert's disappearance. This had been going on for three or four years before May 1 of the present year. Upon one occasion, the witness said, Luetgert called him about 10 o'clock at night and told him to go and get Mary. Luetgert said he was sick. Blalk went to Mary's bed room window and tapped upon it with a stick. When she appeared he told her Luetgert wanted her. She soon appeared at the sausage factory and entered through a window and went to Luetgert's bed room.

Attorney Vincent sharply cross-examined Blalk. He asked him if he had not been constantly with Detective Klinger since a month before the trial opened. The witness said he had. Then the lawyer wanted to know if he was not telling a story which had been prepared for him by the prosecution. The old man shook his head slowly and replied: "No, I am telling the God's truth."

Frank Odorovsky testified to substantially the same story. The prosecution in the famous case closed its evidence with the testimony of Blalk and Odorovsky and the battle of the defense began with the opening statement by Luetgert's attorney. The defense will introduce evidence in an attempt to show that Mrs. Luetgert is alive and in Germany.

## Box Kites for the Signal Service.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 21.—Baldwin, the aeronaut, connected with the Signal service department of the Colorado, in a short time will begin experiments with the box-kite as a means of long-distance signaling. Sergeant Baldwin will co-operate with Professor Otto Chanute, the well known engineer of Chicago. The idea is to build a series of box-kites for the purpose of elevating observers to great heights.

## EX-MINISTER TAYLOR

Does Not Deny Reports of the Demands Made by Minister Woodford.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Hannis Taylor, the former United States minister to Spain, arrived here last evening, and called at the United States embassy to-day. In an interview, Mr. Taylor said: "The grave negotiations pending between the United States and Spain as to the war in Cuba are now entirely in the hands of General Woodford, who has had fruitful experience, both in peace and war, and will be equal to the occasion whatever it may be."

Mr. Taylor was questioned in regard to the accuracy of the statements contained in the dispatch from San Sebastian to the Temps of Paris, purporting to give the substance of the interview which took place on Sunday last between General Stewart L. Woodford, the United States minister to Spain, and the Duke of Tetuan, the Spanish minister for foreign affairs, in which General Woodford is said to have dwelt very courteously, but firmly, upon the necessity of terminating the war in Cuba, and to have declared that if it is not terminated by the end of October, the United States will feel justified in taking measures to secure the independence of Cuba. In reply, the former minister said: "My lips are sealed until after my arrival at Washington."

While Mr. Taylor refused to discuss this matter, his manner tended to confirm the story told by the correspondent of the Paris Temps.

Regarding the general feeling in Spain, Mr. Taylor remarked: "I must in justice, say that I have never received any personal discourtesy from anyone; but for the past year my residence was guarded by soldiers."

Mr. Taylor will pay a visit to Professor Freeman, at Oxford, will complete his book on "The Origin and Growth of the English Constitution," and will sail for home on October 2.

## ODD FELLOWS' GRAND LODGE

Secret Work--Big Parade--Awards of the Prize Drill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 21.—At the second day's session of the sovereign grand lodge Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the secret work of the order consumed most of the time. No one was admitted to the conference but officers and representatives elected at this session.

This afternoon the grand parade took place under command of General J. P. Elliott, of Chicago, commander-in-chief of the patriarchs militant, and consisting of Illinois National Guard, commands, cantons of patriarchs militant and subordinate encampment and lodges escorting the representatives of the sovereign grand lodge. Following this was a prize drill of patriarchs militant. No. 4, Munich, Ind., won the first prize, \$50 in Class A, and Canton McKean, No. 23, of Terre Haute, Ind., won the first prize \$150, in Class B. They had no competitors. To-night the past grand representatives held a reunion in the First Methodist Episcopal church, at which addresses were made by Grand Representatives W. G. Nye, of Minneapolis; Lucius H. Fuller, Putnam, Conn., and Stillwell H. Russell, of Dallas, Texas.

## NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Separate State Organizations to Present Missionary Work.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—The last day's session of the American National Baptist convention opened to-day in the Ebenezer Baptist church, with devotional exercises conducted by the Rev. M. L. Copeland, of Wichita, Kas. Rev. John H. Frank was chosen chairman of the foreign mission board and Rev. J. P. Robinson, chairman of the Home Missionary board.

Rev. Dr. Wheeler, chaplain of the late Fifty-fourth Massachusetts regiment, addressed the convention. Resolutions were adopted, petitioning the members of the national convention of the United States to grant the following statement to form a separate organization to prosecute foreign mission work: North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Delaware, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine and the District of Columbia.

Resolutions were adopted condemning lynching.

The meeting then adjourned to meet next year in Kansas City.

## FRESH ARRESTS

Have Been Made in Mexico in Connection with the Lynching of Arroyo.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 21.—The murder of Arroyo, presumably by members of the police, continues to be the one topic